

oddities (husband and wife, as sure as antennal measurements could make them) captured at Chemong on July 2nd.

I then subjected them to a careful scrutiny with the specific description before me. Point for point, they coincided throughout. The only thing debatable was the "deep fovea" behind the scutellum; if "behind" meant further from the base, there was no cavity there; I focused the insect under a two-inch objective in the microscope, and after some trouble succeeded in touching the centre of this so-called pit with the point of a fine needle mounted on a pen-holder; as soon as the needle point came into focus the insect was jarred into a blur, and when the vibration ceased there was the needle-tip still in focus and resting *on* the centre of the black spot; it was no fovea, but a tiny patch of jet-black pubescence on a level with the snow-white scutellum.

To the best of my belief, then, on July 2nd, 1917, besides capturing over a score of *Hoplosia nubila*, I had taken two specimens of this great rarity *Gonotropis gibbosus*, specimens, moreover, that by a unique stroke of luck formed a natural pair, male and female. If it never rains but it pours, assuredly on this date, in the quaint parlance of Geoffrey Chaucer, it fairly "snewèd" of good things.

A TIPULID FLY FROM BALTIC AMBER.

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In *Canad. Entom.*, 1915, p. 159, it was remarked that some of the Mycetophilidæ had remained without evolutionary progress in about a million years, exhibiting merely minor changes or the shuffling of characters, producing closely related species. The Baltic amber is probably twice as old as the Florissant shales, and yet, in spite of the great age of the specimens, dating back to Oligocene times, we find that many of the species differ little from those of to-day. Such, for instance, is the Tipulid fly now described. It presents an assemblage of characters which permit its recognition as a species; but we cannot say that it is more primitive or archaic in appearance than its descendants or representatives living in the same region at the present time.

***Limnophila electrina*, n. sp.**

Male.—Body and legs dark reddish brown, thorax decidedly
April, 1918

reddened above; head black; tibiae with minute spurs; antennae as shown in Fig. 1.

Wings nearly 6 mm. long, without markings; subcosta branched at end, with lower branch a trifle longer than upper, its termination level with basal end of discal cell; radius straight except for a very slight upward bend at the end; radial sector sharply bent near its origin, with an appendicular nervure directed basad from the angle; R_2 and R_3 both show a gentle and practically even



Fig. 1.—*Limnophila electrina*, n.sp.: antenna.

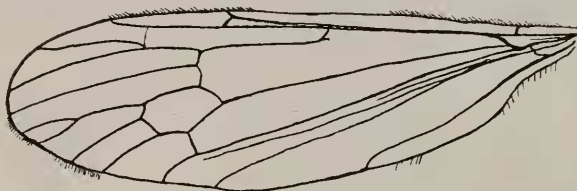


Fig. 2.—*Limnophila electrina*, n.sp.: wing.

curve; upper branch of media forked a considerable distance beyond end of discal cell, the stem a little longer than the fork; radial cross-vein joining radial sector at base of fork of its upper division (as in *L. nacrea* and *lentoides* figured by Alexander, and *L. rogersii* figured by Scudder); posterior cross-vein joining discal cell a little beyond middle; Cu_2 sharply deflected downward at its end.

The following measurements are in microns: end of Sc_2 to radial cross-vein, 784; upper apical corner of first basal cell to separation of R_2 from R_3 , 496; radial sector from basal angle to end of first basal cell, 1089; discal cell on second basal, 352; discal cell a fifth posterior, 240; first posterior on third, 640; first posterior on second, 592.

In Baltic Amber; received from Mr. F. H. Ward.

This appears to be distinct from all the species described by Meunier from amber. The antennae have bristles resembling those of *L. vulcana*, but the basal joint is far more robust. The wings appear to be quite distinctive.